Thos Marshall Junr

[NUMB. XXVI.] THE [VOL. III.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1790.

LEXINGTON: *Printed by* JOHN BRADFORD *at his* OFFICE *at the corner of Main and Croſs Streets where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.*

THE SWEET NEGLECT.

By Ben. Johnſon.

STILL to be neat, ſtill to be dreſt,
As you were going to a feaſt;
Still to be powder'd, ſtill perfum'd,
Lady it is to be preſumed,
Tho' Art's hid cauſes are not found,
All is not ſweet, all is not ſound.

Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes ſimplicity a grace;
Robes looſely flowing are as free;
Such ſweet neglect more taketh me,
Than all the adulteries of art;
They ſtrike mine eyes, but not my heart.

The following STORY *uſed to be told, by that illuſtrious Prince, King George I. at his time of relaxation from buſineſs, and unbending from regal concerns.*

ABOUT the year 1615, there was a Nobleman in Germany, whoſe daughter was courted by a young Lord ---. When he had made ſuch progreſs in this affair as is uſual by the interpoſition of friends the old Lord had a conference with him aſking him how he intended, if he married his daughter, to maintain her? He anſwered, equal to her quality. To which the father replied, that was no anſwer to his queſtion: he deſired again to know, what he had to maintain her with? To which the young Lord then anſwered, he hoped that was no queſtion for his inheritance was as publick as his name. The old Lord owned his poſſeſſions to be great, but ſtill aſked if he had nothing more ſecure than land, wherewith to maintain his daughter? The queſtion was ſtrange; but ended in this, that the father of the young lady gave his poſitive reſolve never to marry his daughter, though his heir, and who would have ſuch great eſtates, but to a man who had a *manual trade*, by which he might ſubſiſt it drove from his own country. The young Lord was maſter of none at preſent; but, rather than loſe his miſtreſs, he requeſted only a year's time, in Which he promiſed to acquire one; in order to which he got a baſket maker, the moſt ingenious he could meet with, and in ſix months became maſter of his trade, of baſket-making, with greater improvements than even his teacher himſelf, and as a proof of his ingenuity and extraordinary proficiency in ſo ſhort a time, he brought to his young lady a piece of workmanſhip, of his own performance, being a white twig baſket, which, for many years after became a general faſhion among the ladies, by the name of *dreſſing baskets*, and brought into England from Germany and Holland. To complete the ſingularity of this relation, it happened ſome years after this nobleman's marriage, that he and his father in law ſharing the misfortunes of the wars of the Palatinate were drove naked out of their eſtates; and in Holland, for ſome years, did this young lord maintain both his father-in law and his own family, by making baſkets of white twigs, to ſuch an unparalleled excellency as none could attain; and it is from this German Lord that the Hollanders derive thoſe curioſities of twig work that are ſtill made in the United Provinces.

ALL thoſe indebted to Henry Brother are requeſted to make payments to Mr Wm. Kenneay who is authoriſed to receive and give receipts for the ſame. BENJAMIN BEALL.

Attorney in fact for
Henry Brother.

JUST OPENED,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY
ANDREW HOLMES & Co.
A large and general aſſortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Wanted immediately, a few Firkins of good BUTTER.
Lexington, Jan. 12, 1790.

JUST ARRIVED
And now opening for ſale by
PETER JANUARY & SON,

At their Store in Lexington oppoſite the Printing Office, a large and compleat aſſortment of GOODS adapted to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for Caſh, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Butter, Pork, Salt, &c,

---

ALSO FOR SALE,
TWO IN LOTS,
ON MAIN STREET,
IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED
THE KENTUCKY
ALMANACK
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1790.

Printed on fine writing paper.
And may be had at this Office by the Groſs dozen or ſingle.

I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a note of hand paſſed from me to William Cromwell, dated December the 7th 1789. The note is I think for twelve pounds ten ſhillings and as I never received value therefor, am determined not pay it unleſs compelled by law.

Nathan Young.
January 25, 1790.

ALL thoſe indebted to Benjamin Beall & Co by bond, note or open account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to Mr William Kennedy, thoſe who fail to comply, may not expect any farther indulgence – on payment, he will give credit or receipts if required, which ſhall be good againſt

BENJAMIN BEALL & Co.
Dec. 26, 1789.

T*AKEN up by the ſubſcriber living on Jeſſamine, a ſmall bay horſe colt, two years old this ſpring, about 4 feet 6 inches high, is hip ſhotten in the left hip, a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, two white feet. Appraiſed to* £. 2 - 10.

JOHN JOHNS.
Auguſt, 29, 1789.

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern:. Alſo old books new bound, on reaſonable terms, at this office.

THE ſubſcribers for the Encyclopædia Britanica are hereby infored, that the firſt volume is now ready, and will be delivered on payment of £ 3. in Philadelphia, agreeable to the terms of the ſubſcription.

The ſubſcriber will be in Danville the firſt of March next, on his way to Philadelphia, and will receive the ſubſcription money due on the delivery of the firſt volume, from ſuch of the ſubſcribers as may chooſe to ſend it by him, or from ſuch perſons as they may lodge it with, to be delivered to him, and he will receive the books in Philadelphia, tranſport them out, and deliver them in Lexington, to the owners (they paying him the expence of carriage) he will take the ſame care of the money and books, as he does of his own property, but will not riſk the loſs of either by accident.

ALEXANDER PARKER.
Lexington, Feb. 12, 1790.

CHARLES WHITE.
COPPER SMITH.
Late of NEW-YORK.

RESPECTFULLY Informs the Public that he intends carrying on the Copper Smith's buſineſs at this place, in all its vatious branches, (to wit,) Stills, Brew and Die kettles &c. Alſo, caſts all kind of braſs work for mills- makes and repairs all kind of braſs and tin work, likewiſe repairs all kinds of locks and keys He buys all kinds of old copper, braſs, pewter and lead.—Thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom ſhall have their work done in the beſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Lexington, Dec. 8, 1789.

T*AKEN up by the ſubſcriber living on South Elk-Horn, 2 miles below Shannons mill, an iron gray mare, 3 years old natural trotter, 14 hands and a half high no brand perceivable nor natural mark; Appraiſed to* £9.

HUGH ALEXANDER.
Feb. 15, 1790.

T*AKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living about half a mile from the town of Lexington, a red* STEER, *about 18 months old, a crop off the right ear. Appraiſed to* 18/

JOHN MAXWELL.
Feb. 11, 1790.

T*AKEN up by the ſubſcriber living near lexington Fayette County, two ſheep the one black with a lamb, the other white, both croped in the left ear and a ſlit in the Right; Appraiſed to* £1-1.

CASPER KARSNER
Feb. 11 1790.

T*AKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on Cane run, in Woodford county, a red brindled Heifer, about 2 years old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop in the left ear. Appraiſed to* £. 1 10.

ELIZABETH DAVIS.
January 29, 1790.

T*AKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, a black Steer, with a white face, 3 years old, a crop in the left ear. Appraiſed to* £.2 15.

ELI CLEVELAND.

T*AKEN up by the ſubſcriber living in Woodford County within two miles of the Clover bottom, a ſorrel* MARE, *neither docked nor Branded, about 4 feet 7 inches high, Appraiſed to* £10.

EDWARD CATHERS.
April 28, 1789.

To all to whom it may concern,

THE Truſtees of the town of Lexington do hereby requeſt & direct all perſons that have fences or incumberances in the Streets adjoining the out lots, that they have them removed by the 1ſt day of April next, ſo as to leave the full ſpace aſſigned to each Street clear of obſtructions at which time they will give their perſonal attendance to ſee that the purport of this Advertiſement is ſtrictly complyed with.

By order of the Board.
ROBT. PARKER, *Clk.*
Dec. 5 1789.

T*HE ſubſcriber not having any applications as yet, which has the appearance of his plan of ſettlement at the Muſcle Shoals ſucceeding, has induced him to defer ſetting out, until the firſt of October next. I the mean time he intends to explore that country, and make ſome other arrangements, which will be neceſſary for the ſafety of the place; After which the ſame Terms will be held out as before.*

B Gaines.
Lexington, Jan. 26, 1790.

I WILL give Caſh for Timothy and Clover ſeed, and I wiſh to hire two good ditchers, to drain a pond, and improve a piece of natural meadow ground in the vicinity of Frankfort on Kentucky, to commence work in April.

J. Wilkinſon.
Lexington Jan. 8, 1790.

JUST OPENED,
And now for ſale, by
GOUDY AND WILLIAMS
At their ſtore in Lexington, oppoſite capt. Youngs Tavern, and near the new courthouſe, a neat and general aſſortment of
GOODS
Well adapted to the ſeaſon; which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or Furr.

S*TRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on Cooper's run, the 26th of January laſt, a likely ſorrel horſe, 5 years old, 15 hands high, a large ſtar in his forehead, branded thus,* 96 *on the near ſide, ſhod all round —Alſo a bay mare, about 6 years old, ſhod before, big with fold, 13 hands 3 inches high ſome ſaddle ſpots. Whoever delivers the ſaid creatures to Mr. John Metcalf on Cooper's run, or gives in telligence to him, ſhall have two dallars reward.*

3 JOHN STAMPS.

SAMUEL AYRES,
SILVER-SMITH
AND
JEWELLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has lately opended a ſhop in Lexington, on main ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Mr. Collin's Tavern; Ladies and Gentlemen, who honor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their commands complied with on the moſt reaſonable terms, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Lexington, Jan. 22, 1790.

A large company will meet at the Crab-orchard the 11th of March in order to ſtart early the next morning through the Wilderneſs.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

It is not yet decided in France, whether the King ſhall have the uſual title of King of Navarre. This is left for future diſcuſſion.

The intentions of both the Court party and the mob in the late revolution in France, are every day more developed, and we are now competent to pronounce them with greater preciſion than we have been able to do hitherto. A revolution ſo important cannot be too much enquired into, and we ſhall therefore lay before our readers ſome further particulars on this ſubject, which may not be thought unintereſting.

Whether it was the King's perſonal deſire to eſcape from Verſailles prior to the late diſturbances, is a matter not ſo eaſy to be aſcertained, though it is natural to ſuppoſe it was; but this is certain that he was ſtrongly ſolicited to it from ſeveral leading quarters. And he had reſolution to do it; every thing was ready for his eſcape to Metz; the horſes were already harneſſed in the royal ſtable, as well as relays of them ſent forward —though in making the attempt the King muſt have run conſiderable riſk. The journey from Paris is long, and every town, nay village, through which he would have paſſed, are in arms, and would probably have done their utmoſt to ſtop his retreat, had he been diſcovered. The King's ſituation in this caſe, would have been more ignominous and irkſome even than it is at preſent.

The parties, however, who adviſed the King's eſcape, had very oppoſite intereſts in view. The ariſtocratic party, enraged to find all their ſchemes unſucceſsful, employed every endeavour to frighten the court into a meaſure which ſhould ſeparate the King from the National Aſſembly, and produce an open rupture in the kingdom.

Another party, in the intereſt of the Duke of Orleans, ſeemed to haſten the Kings departure in order that the throne might be declared vacant, and the Duke of Orleans proclaimed lieutenant general of the kingdom. Perhaps a more iniquitous plot was never contrived.

When the Marquis de la Fayette was introduced to the king at Verſailles, he addreſſed him in theſe words: "Sire," ſays he, "I am come to offer you my head. I thought it beſt to come and ſhed my blood here in your ſervice, than let it flow on the place of execution in Paris." He then told the king the object of his miſſion, and hoped his Majeſty would not oppoſe it. The King made but little heſitation.

American Inquiſitiveneſs.

A gentleman who has travelled through moſt parts of North America, obſerves, that whereſoever you bend your courſe, to whomſoever you addreſs yourſelf, you are inſenſibly ſubject to a good humoured, ineffective, but very troubleſome inquiſition. Do you enquire your road you are anſwered by a queſtion —"I ſuppoſe you come from the eaſtward, don't you?" Oppreſſed with fatigue, hunger and thirſt, and drenched, perhaps, with rain, you anſwer ſhortly in the affirmative, and repeat your enquiry: "Methinks you are in a mighty haſte: what news are there to the eaſtward?"— This is the only ſatisfaction you can obtain, till you have opened your real or pretended budget of news, and gratify the demanders curioſity. At an inn, the ſcrutiny is more minute: your name, quality and place of departure, and object of your journey, muſt all be declared to the family in ſome way or other (for their credulity is equal to their curioſity) before you can ſit down in comfort to the neceſſary refreſhment.

This curious ſpirit is intolerable in the eaſtern ſtates; and the gentleman who has favoured us with this article, has heard the celebrated Dr. Franklin, who is himſelf a Boſtonian, relate with great pleaſantry, that in travelling, when he was young, the firſt ſtep he took for his tranquility, and to obtain immediate attention at theſe inns, was to anticipate enquiry, by ſaying, "My name is Benjamin Franklin, I was born at Boſton, am a printer by profeſſion, am travelling to Philadelphia, ſhall return at ſuch a time, and have no news—— now what can you give me for dinner."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, Oct. 25.

"Buſineſs of every kind is ſtagnated here, and every thing in confuſion—an embargo has been laid theſe 5 days paſt, the town illuminated, and inhabitants under arms every night, in conſequence of an expected revolt of the negroes. All domeſtic affairs give place to the politic. Scarcely a French native to be ſeen who has not a cockade compoſed of red, white and blue."

LEXINGTON, *February* 20

The General Aſſembly, have appointed JOHN HOWEL BRIGGS, THOMAS MADISON, CYRUS GRIFFIN, and CHARLES CARTER Eſquires, MEMBERS of the Privy Council or Council of State.

The SPEECH of Monſ. MOREAU de St MERRY,* July 29, 1789.—Tranſlated from a paper printed at Paris.

Electors of Paris Citizens, Frenchmen!

THE glorious epoch is now arrived, when France quits her chains, emerges from her darkneſs, and is warmed to animation by the bright beams of the Sun of Liberty. The moment is of vaſt import, the prize is valuable: for the nobleſt rigts of mankind and the happineſs of millions, muſt now or never be aſſerted and ſecured. If we ſucceed future ages ſhall honor us as heroes, ſhall worſhip us as deities, while our immediate and immenſe reward is, the ſalvation of our country. O Godlike Enthuſiaſm! The tear of joy burſts from my eyes, my full heart ſtruggles with extacy, when I behold you all aſſembled in a cauſe worthy of yourſelves—the cauſe of freedom. Then be ſtrenuous, be united, be moderate, yet be unſhaken.

With mind enlightened, and with hearts ſincere, we have long groaned in bondage, and been treated with ignominy, Brave in character, generous in diſpoſition, magnanimous in exertion, we have yet been ſlaves; but even then were patriots! Rejoice, ye men of virtue! ye men of honor! ye men of wiſdom! The patriotiſm of France is now no longer prejudice; it is now founded on reaſon, it is now fixed on truth. The abominable and inhuman engine of unrelenting deſpotiſm is deſtroyed. The Baſtile is annihilated, and the wretch who governed it, and who was worthy of his truſt, is now no more; he has juſtly paid the price of his treachery; his infamy has met with its reward.

Yet let the remembrance of the tyranny of that ſtate-priſon live forever in your boſoms; recollect that its miſerable victims were ſacrificed with a ſhameleſs ſecrecy, at the alter of praivate malice. Alas! yes, without juſtice and without appeal, your fellow creatures, your countrymen, have languiſhed away their lives in horrid dungeons, and through years of ſolitary ſufferance, have had no conſolation but from phrenzy, no hope but death! I muſt pauſe; for the idea of ſuch barbarity, and of ſuch endurance, choaks my utterance and overcomes me. O, may it alſo confirm you in your duty.

My friends! It is neceſſary for us frequently to call to mind, that Kings are only reſpectable as they are uſeful: if they reign but for themſelves, or ſacrifice the public good to their private gratifications, they are to be conſidered as deſtructive monſters, and are only fit to be extirpated. A monarch poſſeſſes a factitious, but no natural ſuperiority whatſoever. The original intent of his elevation was for the general advantage, and the people are, in conſcience, no longer bound to obey him, than he has merit to deſerve obedience.

Our preſent King, is, indeed, moderate and conciliating: he ſeems to place his confidence in the affection of his fellow citizens, he appears willing, in future, to exert his proper authority in the manner that he ought; but Sovereigns, from their ſituations, are generally revengeful, and not ſeldom inſincere: flattery weakens their principles, and pride ſwallows their humaniaty. Beſides the beſt of them are but too often the dupes of deſigning men, and are liable to be governed by infamous women, or preſumptuous miniſters, and are, for the moſt part, totally incapable of forming a fair eſtimate of their relative duties.

To prove this aſſertion true, we have only to conſider the late pernicious councils which had nearly induced our mild Monarch to bring ſlaughter to this capital. Yes; it certainly was the intention of the court to attack Paris with an army, which, led on by ſome preſumptuous and ſlaviſh minded Nobleman, was to enforce ſubmiſſion by devaſtation, and to eſtabliſh authority by blood. Nay, more this horrid plan was concerted under the auſpices of an exalted female fiend, and was to have been executed by illuſtrious aſſaſſins, and royal miſcreants. Yet, by the bleſſings of Heaven, it has failed. An army of Frenchmen diſdained to maſſacre their brethren; but nobly joined themſelves in ſupport of the common cauſe. By ſuch conduct, they have not only covered themſelves with laurels, which no time can wither but they have alſo taught an uſeful leſſon to deſpotiſm, and have ſhaken the ſecurity of all tyrants,

But though the country has thus eſcaped perdition, let us not be vainly deluded, or ſuppoſe a merit where it does not exiſt; let us follow the example of the ancient Britons, and withhold from our chief magiſtrate the power of doing evil; —let him confer benefits, but not inflict chaſtiſements—let him pardon but not condemn.

Advanced ſo far in the great work of national reformation, powerful and collected as we are, it behoves us to avoid licentiouſneſs and diſorder; the enemies of the people deſerve puniſhment; but, as men, they have a right to a fair trial. We ought, indeed at this time to be ſevere, and, perhaps implacable, but at this time alſo we muſt be juſt. The firſt energy of a free people conſiſts in the due enforcement of wholeſome and impartial laws: without which all muſt be anarchy, violence, and deſolation.

The adminiſtration of the laws of England is the firſt boaſt of the inhabitants of that country; yet, by facilitating the mode of obtaining juſtice, for all ranks of men, I truſt we ſhall go beyond them and be as much ſuperior to them in this reſpect, as I doubt not we ſhall be by the poſſeſſion of general freedom.

Let us then take warning from the viſible decay of the Britiſh conſtitution; let us prevent corruption, and render courtly influence impoſſible; and let us never ſuffer ourſelve to be governed by artificial majorites, or inſolent miniſters; for, from ſuch cauſes, it is more than probable that Great-Britain will gradually ſink into the wretched ſtate of civil ſlavery, from which we have ſo recently eſcaped. Nor have we any reaſon to reſpect or imitate the apparent principles of the preſent leading men in that country; for, do we not know, that a Lord Camelford, a near relative, and an intimate friend of the renowned Mr. Pitt, has dared, with a preſumption equal to his folly, to publiſh a flimſy work here, in ſupport of arbitrary power, and in oppoſition to the deareſt right of men. If ſuch vipers are generated in Britain, they ſhall ſcatter their venom ineffectualy in this deliberated land: and ſhould Engliſhmen be ſo loſt as to approve, France ſhall have the virtue to deteſt them.

O my dear countrymen, what a rapturous proſpect now opens itſelf to our veiw—what a ſight of glory and exaltation! Twenty four millions of inhabitants, in the fineſt and moſt fertile country in the world regaining, at once, their natural rights, and ſtarting into liberty—Unſpeakable delight! Ignorance, oppreſſion, ſervility, and prejudice, ſhall diſappear, while wiſdom, genious, and virtue, ſhall riſe triumphant; we ſhall henceforth be unrivalled in renown, unmatched in induſtry, unequalled in riches, invincible in arms.

Frenchmen ſhall be the admiration of the globe, and France its everlaſting Paradiſe.

* *This is the perſon who a little before addreſſed his Majeſty in theſe words: "Sire you have only to remember this powerful truth, that the thrones of kings can never be firmly fixed unleſs they have for a baſe, the love and fidelity of the people, then they are impregnable."*

A NEW MAGAZINE.

ON the firſt day of February next will be, publiſhed, in the city of Philadelphia, a NEW MAGAZINE, to be continued monthly, under the direction of a ſociety of *literary gentlemen.*

This work will contain a greater variety of eſſays, on intereſting and entertaining ſubjects, than any other monthly publication.

To regulate American manners and taſte, to improve the arts, and ſciences, and to give a comprehenſive view of the hiſtory, politics and commerce of the United States, will be the firſt objects of this Miſcellany.

A ſuitable portion of it will be allotted to decent poetry and genuine humour. It will alſo contain a concise but faithful regiſter of the proceedings of the federal government, together with the intelligence of the month, foreign and domeſtic. In fine, the moſt ſtrenuous exertions will be made, to render this Magazine uſeful and pleaſing to readers of every deſcription—to the old and the young, of both ſexes.

The advantages that are to be expected from the united efforts of a literary aſſociation, inſtituted for the ſole purpoſe of ſupporting this work muſt be obvious to every one.—Such a plan, while it engages the firſt abilities, enſures a greater variety, and a uniform ſupply of valuable matter, than could be afforded by any individual, however elevated his genius, or great his endeavors.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be publiſhed, punctually, on the firſt day of every month.

II. Each number will contain at leaſt eighty pages, printed on fine paper and a new letter.

III. The price, to ſubſcribers, will be only two dollars and two thirds, per annum.

Further particulars, relative to this magazine, will be laid before the public in a few weeks.

Philadelphia, November, 16 1789.

*** The Printers of the newſpapers, in this city and throghout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.

FOUND

BY the ſubſcriber living in Lexington at the ſign of the Buffalo, ſome time ago, a piece of cloth, together with ſome weavers reeds; the owner may get them by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property and paying charges. Peter Higbee.

Lexington, Feb. 19, 1790.